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## LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 6th, (continued.) Hon. S. W. Mahelona-Before I make any remarks, let it be understood I am against this treaty. I do not think the provisions of the treaty are equitable Perhaps the United States Senate will not approve this treaty, which will prove we have no right to pass it. If the Ministers will not tire, but answer my questions satisfactorily, I may change

1.-How do they propose to supply the deficiency

2 .- If by taxes, upon whom will they be levied? 3 .- If there will be plenty of strangers visit us, how are they to live on our rich soil? [Withdrawn on account of the laughter.]

Let the Ministers answer my questions. Hon. S. H. Phillips answered the first question by s few remarks.

Hon. C. de Varigny-In answer to the second mestion, I will say, we will levy the taxes as this membly orders us. If we are called upon for a method of taxation, we can present it. There are kind of sugar was admitted? reasons why we should give it now, and others why we should not. We have no certainty that the United States will ratify this treaty. The Minister of Fisance is absent; still we will, if called upon, answer the question. But we shall have a session of the Legislature in April, when the plan may be discussed; but if this Assembly think it best to bring our plan before them, we can do so.

Hon. S. H. Phillips-I agree with my colleague. We will, if called upon, present our plan before this Assembly. We do not shrink from the responsibility although we are deprived of the help of the Minister of the Interior, and there are doubts as to the pas-

ange of this treaty in Washington.

Hon. W. Pinehasa Wood wished to be understoo as in favor of this treaty. It is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon any nation by the United States. We are assured of the friendship of the United States. We have always enjoyed it. In fact, if I may be allowed to remark here, we are more indebted to the United States than to any other nation. It is to her missionaries that I am indebted for being able to stand before you this day clothed and civilized as I am. Some members have raised frivolous objections to this measure. As to the deficiency in the revenue, as good men as are here will probably be sent to the next Legislature, and they can discuss upon this question. We have plenty of time. This treaty is not for all time; it is for seven years. If we do not like it we can then give notice to annul it. During this seven years we shall have three Legisthe question of taxation.

If this treaty passes, it will be a blessing. Each port of entry will hereafter have a vessel in port. tips coming here will require laborers, and I am ment. I think goods will be cheaper, and we shall thus be benefitted.

Hon. P. Nahaolelua-I came here to consider this treaty, and I regret to hear some oppose it. The benefits of this treaty will enrich us. The fruits of the soil are a true source of wealth. The only ones who will not be benefitted are those who are too lazy to plant cane or coffee. I have no fears about the trouble the treaty will bring upon us. It will rest upon each individual to be benefitted or not, as he is indolent or industrious. We are giving away money. as it were, that we may make more. It is a commercial contract. We understand merchants invest their moneys, perhaps to lose or gain. I feel we shall gain and so I vote for this bill. I urge my friends to pass this bill; let us move on, time is precious. We may be too late if we dally. I am not afraid of the tax question. The rich must pay the taxes. The poor have nothing to be taxed for. should not waste time on trifling matters. It pains me to hear such frivolous objections. Let the next Legislature trouble themseives about taxes. We need not. There is plenty of time. I hope this bill

Hon. C. K. Kakani-I yesterday moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. It was no desire to kill it that actuated me, but I wanted to gain time. I move the passage of the bill; but I would like to add to the treaty some articles-pulu, fungus, &c.

The Chair ruled that his amendment could not be

Hon. E. H. Boyd-In regard to amending this treaty, I thought all knew that it emanated from this Government. This idea is not a new one. I should, with the Hop, gentleman from Hana, like to see pulu, fungus and other articles in the treaty. I believe the articles were proposed but rejected. "A half loaf is better than no bread;" so let us be satisfied. I can understand the benefits which we shall derive. I have them pictured in my mind. The poor, in my estimation, will be greatly benefitted. If the planter prospers he will pay better wages. One party fears that the native will lose his land; if he will not use it himself, it is better he should let it go. This treaty will be good for all classes.

Hon. L. Aholo moved that the Committee rise and sit again to-morrow. Carried. Hon, W. P. Kamakau, Chairman of the Committee

of the Whole, made a report. On motion the House adjourned until 10 o'clock

SATURDAY, Sept. 7th.

House met at 10 o'clock, and opened with prayer. Minutes read and approved. The Secretary reported that the reply to His Maj-

esty's speech was engrossed. His Ex. C. de Varigny moved, that a Committee of five be appointed by the President to wait upon His Majesty, and present the reply of the House, Carried. His Highness Prince Wm. C. Lunalilo, J. H. Kamalo, E. H. Boyd, H. N. Kahulu and H. J. Wana,

were appointed a Committee for that purpose. Hon. J. H. Kamalo moved, "The order of the day." Carried.

His Ex. C. de Varigny moved, "That the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole." Car-

Hon. D. Kalakaua moved, that "The bill to carry

into effect a Convention for Commercial Reciprocity

Hon. E. H. Boyd called to the chair.

with the United States of America," pass its second reading. Before I sit down I would like to give a reason for my change of views. I did not feel satisfied that the list of goods admitted free into this port was so much larger than the list admitted free into the United States. By comparing reports of the Collector General of Customs, I find that we have an duties remitted looks large. We should have confidue reflection they have come to the conclusion, that the amount is as mething compared with the advan-

tages we shall receive from the passage of this bill. The poor generally complain of taxation; but the increase of business, and consequent increase in the money circulation, will furnish them additional them, before they took hold of the tax question. means for the payment of taxes. The fact that American rice is admitted into our ports free of duty. about the revenue. The fate of the bill is settled, would seem to place our rice growers at a disadvanbut we should like to see the tax bill. I do not inage; but after looking over the statistics of the Custom House it is apparent that every pound we raise can be disposed of without trouble. I wish that we could have had our liquors admitted into the United States free. At the last session of the Legislature it sure of a majority in support of the bill and we have was argued that the manufacture of liquor would become a source of wealth to us. I wish too that we could have had the liquors of the United States, par-ticularly Whiskey, admitted free. It would stop the sale of poisonous compounds to natives and thus pre-

Hon. L. Kaapa called the Hon. gentleman's attention to the fact, that we are not tacking on a liquor

vent headaches and a fruitful cause of death to the

Hon. D. Kalakaya said again that another reason why he had opposed the bill was because the treaty with France expired in October, 1868, and that if we granted a reciprocity treaty to the United States we should open the door to have liquor poured in from France and other countries.

His Ex. C. de Varigny said that he wished the Hon. members would put their ideas into such a form that the Mini sters could answer them. He wanted a

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\$6,000, and the bill "to carry into effect a Conven-

tion of Reciprocity with the United States of Ameri-

ca," and stated that they had received the signature

Hon. W. P. Wood presented the following pream-

WHEREAS, by the existing laws, the First Associate

Justice of the Supreme Court was appointed sole

Commissioners of Boundaries;
And Whereas, the said office is now vacant by the

death of the late lamented Hon, G. M. Robertson, and

the non-adjustment of their boundaries exists, and some

of the land owners are in great fear that some of the

witnesses, who are acquainted with these boundaries,

may be removed by death, and thereby create a cause

Resolved, That the Ministers be respectfully re-

quested to lay before this Assembly a bill in regard

His Ex. C. de Varigny said he should move that the

resolution be tabled. His Majesty's Government had

the question under advisement and would arrange

His Ex. S. H. Phillips, in accordance with his no-

tice of yesterday, begged to present a bill making

special appropriations, amounting to \$20,000, viz:

For extraordinary expense of Foreign Representa-

tives, \$10,000; Expense of Paris Exposition, \$3,000;

Special Term of Supreme Court, \$1,000; Special

Session of Legislature, \$6,000-passed on its first

His Ex. C. de Varigny moved to suspend the rules

His Ex. S. H. Phillips moved that the bill be put

The Chair ruled that a motion was not necessary.

The bill making special appropriations was read a

Hon. J. W. Keawehunahala moved that the bill be

Hon. J. G. Hoapili moved that this item pass.

who formerly went on this same mission.

Hon, J. W. Keawehunahala-I would like to know

what amount was appropriated for the gentlemen

His Ex. C. de Varigny-I do not remember the

expense attending the Hon. W. L. Lee's mission.

absence, and the expense of the mission was conse-

quently very light, as he paid his own traveling ex-

penses. He drew for only \$1,000. Although we

ask for \$10,000 we may not spend it all, but we ask for a credit with the Treasury Department to that extent, we may spend \$5,000 and we may spend the \$10,000. We shall however make a full state-

to estimate what the expense will be, our agent may

have to remain longer than we expect. The passage

His Ex. C. de Varigny-The expenses of telegraph-

Hon. J. W. Keawehunahala then proposed the

Hon. D. Kalakaua thought the appropriation was

Hon. G. B. Ukeke was astonished to find those who

should know better raising such frivolous objections.

The item passed. The item of \$3,000, read and

passed; the item of \$1,000, read and passed; the

On motion, the bill passed entire, and the Com-

The Chairman reported that the bill had passed its

second reading, and on motion, the report was ac-

cepted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed, and put

His Ex. C. de Varigny moved "The order of the

AN ACT to provide for anticipated deficiencies in the

Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature

of this kingdom to the amount of one hundred dol-

lars, and the personal estate of every subject to the

amount of one hundred dollars shall be exempt from

SEC. 2. There shall be levied, collected and paid

upon all opium imported into this kingdom, a duty

of one hundred per cent., ad valorem, and upon all

tobacco and the manufactures thereof, and upon all

articles intended for use and ornament, composed

wholly or in part, of gold, silver or precious stones,

Sec. 3. This act shall not take effect until it shall

tiary of His Majesty with the Plenipotentiary of the

United States of America, at San Francisco, on the

twenty-first day of May, in the year one thousand

eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been duly

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts, inconsistent

Hon. J. H. Kamalo moved "That the House go

The bill was then put before the House on its sec-

Hon. J. A. N. Nahaku moved "That the discussion

of this bill be postponed until the next session of the

Hon, G. B. Ukeke-I think this bill had better re-

ceive our attention. I did not think so yesterday,

but I have since changed my mind. As we have

passed the treaty, and as the next Legislature may

not be composed of such enlightened material as the

Hon C. G. Hopkins-I am surprised that the Hon.

G. B. Ukeke should pay such a poor compliment to

the constituencies, as to suppose that after reading

this bill and dwelling upon it for the next three

months, they cannot send representatives here who

can discuss the bill intelligently. There has been

present, I think we had better settle this bill now.

into a Committee of the Whole on this bill." Lost.

a duty of fifty per cent., ad valorem.

ratified by the respective parties thereto.

herewith, are repealed.

Section 1. There shall be assessed and collected

WHEREAS it is proposed to ratify a Convention of

passage of the item.

day," which was-

item of \$6,000, read and passed.

and put this bill on its second reading to day. Car-

to this subject, so that the law may be executed, and

On motion the report was accepted.

for great litigation; therefore be it

the sufferings of the people alleviated.

put and carried-23 to 5.

on its second reading.

ble and resolution

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY HENRY M. WHITNEY.

Hon. D. Kalakana resumed-I think that the idea

suggested by the Hon. member from Waialua, that

the natives would be induced to part with their kule-

anas, is worthy of our attention. Natives in Lahaina

a railroad between New York and California. This

will bring foreigners. Some will stop here and invest;

others will be lookers on, and in twenty years we

may have more foreigners than natives. After all,

however, I am of the opinion that the objections are

not as weighty as the arguments in favor of the pass-

His Ex. S. H. Phillips said our Commissioner had

made the best bargain he could, and as the Hon.

member for Honolulu said yesterday "Half a loaf is

Hon, N. Kepoikai wanted to know what "Dutch

Hon. S. H. Phillips said he would exhibit a sample

of sugar of the grade of No. 12 Dutch Standard, to

show the members. We were unable to get all grades

admitted into the United States, and for good reasons. Fine grades of sugars are taxed by the United States

by an excise tax, and if they were to consent to the

treaty, and if they wanted it they could vote yes-if

His Ex. S. H. Phillips begged to place in the hands

Hon, J. Kupau-I have heard a great deal of talk

about this bill, but the equilibrium of my mind has

Some members have been hasty to pass it others to

oppose it. Those who opposed it have made a lame

attempt. I have doubts that I want to have cleared

up the deficiency. The list of goods admitted here is

large, and the list into the United States is small.

I do not wish to oppose it. After what I have said, I

Hon, L. Kaainoa-I am satisfied with this bill

but I was astonished that pulu, fungus, wool and poi were not in the treaty. My district is a rich one,

and I know we shall be greatly benefitted by it. I would like to know how the Ministers are going to

arrange the revenue. Some say that this treaty will put us into the hands of the United States; I don't

believe it. The history of our Islands will show who

have been our friends. Our enlightenment is due to

that country. I am ready to vote for this bill, and

Hon, J. W. Keawehunahala made a long speech in,

which nothing new was elicited except the fact that

the Cabinet had long discussions over this treaty.

Why did they have doubts, and if they had doubts,

why not let us know what they were, and how they

His Ex. C. de Varigny-I am pleased with the re-

marks of the Speaker. I am satisfied that we could

now pass this bill on its second reading; but this is

not our desire, we wish to obtain if possible a unan-

imous vote, and I hope when the ayes and nays are

the responsibility by voting aye. I was formerly in

we should imperil our relations with other nations.

sulting with parties who were better versed on the

question, we had our doubts removed. One member

wishes to know if plantations are increased, where is

the labor to come from? His Majesty's Government

will do the best they can to meet the labor question

fairly, in fact, they are now making arrangements to

this end. We ask that you show your confidence

in His Majesty and the Government by passing this

bill. Again it is asked, if plantations are doubled,

be dispossessed of lands? I answer, no. It is better

that they should plant their lands with rice, coffee,

sugar, fruits, vegetables and other articles admitted

new taxes will be levied is not settled upon. We

from Waialua fears that the foreigner will displace

the native in these Islands. The idea of closing the

ports of a nation to prevent the ingress of foreigners

exploded. Chins, with 300,000,000 of inhabit-

ants, has had to yield, and her ports are now open.

The foreigner will come, capital will come, and all that the Hawaiian has to do is to follow in the foot-

steps of progress, and lose no time in doing so. Do

Hon. L. Aholo-We have been told to take time to

think this matter over and have our doubts removed.

I have doubts about the question of making good

the revenue. His Majesty's speech tells us that the

revenue will have to be increased, and we had better

in discussing this bill think of our constituents, and

whether they will like the new system of taxation.

If it is proper, I would like to have the Ministers

His Ex. C. de Varigny hoped that the members

Hon. L. Aholo moved that this Committee rise, so

Hon. C. R. Bishop thought it better that we should

satisfied of the benefits to follow the passage of the

bill. If we ratify the treaty it is not sure that the

Doubts being raised the vote was again called, and

resulted in-Ayes, 20; nays, 15. The motion was

The Chairman of the Committee reported progress

that we can see what the Ministers intend to do

show us what they intend to do about taxation.

posed system, they were ready to furnish it.

tend to vote against the bill.

efit to us, and act accordingly.

declared carried.

mittee rise?" Ayes, 19. Noes, 14.

and asked permission to sit again.

ment; hold firm to them.

move its passage on its second reading.

of the officers of the House the samples of No. 10, 11

here for if we could not change the treaty.

not vote no. We could not alter the treaty.

and 12 sugars of the Dutch standard.

if they were somewhat crude.

better than no bread."

standard" meant?

know how to vote.

were dispelled.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

Minutes read and approved.

at this time.

branches of our industry.

report. Carried.

to increase the Revenue."

Minister Plenipotentiary.

by its title. Carried.

the gracious speech in which your Majesty has ex-

America, to be laid before the Legislative Assembly

by your Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations,

embracing as it does in its prospective operation, the

necessity for a revision of the revenue of the king-

dom, will receive our earnest and careful considera-

tion, while we believe with your Majesty, that the

anticipated benefits of the treaty will extend to all

SIRE :- The Nobles and Representatives will b

guided in their deliberations, by their loyalty to your person and dynasty, their desire to preserve

and perpetuate the friendly relations always existing

with the United States, and their sincere interest in

the welfare of the Hawaiian people, over whom Almighty God has called your Majesty to reign, trusting that under the blessing of Heaven, the

prosperity of this kingdom may be advanced, and

that peace, amity and reciprocal good will may ever

subsist between your Majesty and all foreign powers.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Hon, J. A. N. Nahaku moved the acceptance of the

Hon. J. A. N. Nahaku presented a resolution,

That the Ministers present to this House their plan

His Ex. S. H. Phillips stated that he was prepared

carry into effect a Convention for Commercial Reci-

Hon, J. A. N. Nahaku withdrew his resolution.

His Ex. S. H. Phillips gave notice of his intention,

and other countries should ask a similar treaty of

us, and it should be granted them, would it not tend

to lessen our revenue to a great extent? How would

the deficiency be supplied? Should we tax brandies and other spirits? In what way shall we obtain

money to carry on the Government? If we gave

other countries this kind of a treaty I know not

where we should get a revenue without taxing the

natives of this land. If taxes are levied, who is to

stand the burden? If property was taxed, would it not be burdensome on the rich? If the taxes are

heavy would it not tend to create civil disturbance?

I could name instances of the kind where trouble

I see by the report of the Ministers for 1866, that

penses are larger than our revenue now, and if we

al merchant, and he may appeal to his country, and

what I have to say on the subject new. If we tax

Hon. L. Aholo-would like to see the bill pass as

Hon. C. R. Bishop. The argument of the Hon.

Is there any doubt that individuals would refuse

Other countries are manufacturing, and we look to

them for many things which we see in the stores.

Kamehameha V. and III. and IV. have thought

the growing of sugar, coffee, rice, &c., that we could

exchange for goods manufactured in Glifornia, Ore-

gon and other of the United States The heavy

taxes imposed in the United State have dam-

in several large tracts, they took all the good land.

If the people will be industrious they an raise large

that we should make a treaty that would encourage

gentleman from Waialua at this late hour seems to be

leave it in their hands to arrange.

speak on this matter.

thereof."

arose when the taxes were very light.

full discussion, and a free ventilation of ideas, even That the Secretary draw for \$150 and mileage for members, and pay for officers.

> After some remarks, this resolution was tabled. Hon. L. Aholo presented a resolution that the Minsters lay before the House their plan to make up the deficit in the revenue.

had been drawn into a sale of lands, had planted cane, and the failure of a certain firm had put them Hon. C. R. Bishop said we could now see the disin such a position that their lands had been forfeited advantage of trying to do two or three things at for moneys advanced and they were worse off than before. I don't think that it would be possible to once, and moved to amend by adding "so soon as keep foreigners out of our country even if we tried. the bill now before the House is disposed of." Two steamers are already engaged in trade between

Hon. W. P. Kamakau moved to table the resoluthis port and California. One year will perhaps see tion.

Hon, J. W. Keawehunahala supported the resolution. His Majesty's speech said his Minister of Finance would lay certain documents before them, and signified his approval of it. among which was this revenue question. I wish to see it and so do others.

age of the bill. If nothing can be said against the principle of reciprocity, I shall vote for the bill. Hon. D. Kalakaua seconded the Hon. W. P. Kama-Hop. N. Kepoikai wanted to know why only one kau's motion, as by reference to the rules of the House plained your royal pleasure in calling them together they would see that a day's notice was demanded for The treaty of reciprocity between your Govern-ment and the Government of the United States of the presentation of a bill.

Hon. G. B. Ukeke liked the resolution. Hon. E. H. Boyd could not see any benefit in having this revenue bill brought in.

Hon. J. Kupau supported the resolution, and thought that we should see all the documents. To bring them in would expedite matters.

His Ex. C. de Varigny did not wish the House to think the Ministers afraid to bring this revenue bill in. We have offered to do so. The Hon. C. R. Bishop had moved an amendment which I support. So many things before the House will create confuission of fine sugars, from abroad they would give foreigners an advantage over their own citizens. | sion.

Hon. N. Kepoikai wanted to know what we were Hon. J. H. Kamalo moved to amend by having the Minister of Finance make a statement that the House His Ex. C. de Varigny said that the House was called together, under the Constitution, to ratify a Hon. D. Kalakaua said that if the resolution was

against the rules, there was nothing before us. Chair decided it as not against the rules.

Hon, S. H. Phillips wished that some order might be observed in bringing business before the House. We have made some progress on this bill and it is my wish we could continue. It is not the Ministers who make the laws, it is the House. The first thing for us to decide is, shall we have the treaty or not? not been disturbed. I shall however avail myself of If not we shall have no deficiency to provide for, dom with useless expense. First let us know if we are to have a deficiency, and then we will present a procity with the United States of America. bill providing for it. If the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Bishop passes, and is acted on, we shall be prepared to proceed.

up. My doubts would perhaps have been cleared up if I could know how the Ministers are going to make Motion on the amendment for the indefinite postconsenent of the resolution was put and lost, 11 to 17. had hoped that this would be a reciprocity treaty, in Motion on Hon. C. R. Bishop's amendment, carfact, as it is styled. Some members tell me we shall have great benefits from this treaty—perhaps so? We should consider this bill well before, we pass it.

Motion to pass the resolution as amended, carried, aves 22, noes not called for.

Hon, S. H. Phillips gave notice that as soon as the treaty was disposed of, he should present a bill to supply the deficiency in the revenue. On motion the House adjourned until Monday at in voting its passage on the second reading. The

Monday, Sept. 9th. The House met at 10 o'clock, and opened with

The President, before the reading of the minutes, begged leave to express his regret that members were not more punctual in attendance, there being but four of the Nobles present. He hoped that they would be more prompt in future. Minutes read and approved.

Hon. J. H. Kapuniai presented a resolution, That this House be prorogued on Saturday

Hon. J. Kupau moved to table the resolution. Seconded and carried.

called, each one will be willing to assume a portion of His Ex. C. de Varigny remarked that he did not wish to limit the time for debate, as he wishdoubt, because I was comparatively a stranger and not sufficiently acquainted with the business of the islands. The Cabinet had at one time doubts, lest ed that the members should be satisfied, and consequently the Ministers would not vote for or against the motion to table the resolution. We did not know but what we should have to impose to heavy a tax to make up the deficiency. After con-

Hon, J. H. Heleluhi presented a resolution, That the traveling expenses of the Governors of Kauai and Maui be paid, not to exceed \$50." The Secretary stated that it would be done

The Hon, gentleman withdrew the resolution. The special order of the day was resumed. The House then went into Committee of the

without the resolution, as it was the custom.

where will the land come from? Will not the natives Whole on the bill "to carry into effect a Convention for Commercial Reciprocity with the United States of America," Hon. S. W. Mahe- other countries the benefits of a recprocity treaty, by this treaty into the United States free of duty. As long in the Chair.

to the tax question, we only say that the fact that Hon. J. K. Kaunamano moved the passage of the bill on its second reading. Seconded and see the proposed plan of the revenue, I must say wish to shift the burden from one shoulder to the other, if possible. One says the merchant will make carried by a UNANIMOUS VOTE. the duty of ten per cent. as a profit. Competition in trade will settle this question. The Hon. member The Chairman said that the preamble of the

bill was now before the Committee. Hon. S. H. Phillips moved "That the pream-

ble pass without amendment." Carried by a Hon. J. W. Keawehunahala moved "That the

bill pass as a whole." Carried unanimously. His Ex. C. de Varigny moved that the Comnot trouble yourselves about protection from the for-eigner. You have the land, a King and a Governmittee rise. Carried.

The Chairman, Hon. S. W. Mahelona, reported progress, and report accepted.

Hon, C. G. Hopkins said that he had taken no part in the debate, as he was sure before the House assembled that a majority was in favor of it. He wished that the United States Government should feel that the treaty was joyfully re- of advantage to us. The United Sates may not ceived. The first notice we had of it was from an article which appeared, evidently from the His Ex. C. de Varigny replied that the members Ministers, of a dubious nature, which took some could call for it at any time after the vote had been of us off our guard. Many remarks made here need adverting to. It was called by some a great boon. The idea of reciprocity was a "quid pro His Ex. S. H. Phillips said that he would say, as of the House to call upon the Ministers for the proed to treat it in a partisan spirit. He thought that the Representatives of other countries were pleased with the treaty, and he should not be surprised if they at some future time ask this would first settle the matter of the bill now before Government to pass such a treaty with their Governments. Some of the members desired that have an agricultural country. Providence has given t re. other articles should be inserted, for instance us a soil from which we can raise nany articles. wool-an article he was particularly interested in; but when it was considered that the articles raised in that country, extending from the frozen regions of the North to the torrid swamps of Florida, were of a mixed description, it was not to be wondered at that we could not all be suited. settle one thing before we went to another. We are I am delighted that the vote has been so unaninot attempted to hurry the bill through. There is mous.

no doubt but a large majority of the members are His Ex. C. de Varigny-After the remarks of the honorable gentleman I have nothing to say; but before I sit down I would move "that the United States will. If they should, the next Legislature can settle the revenue question. We can safely vote for the bill be taken by ayes and nays."

leave the question to it. It looks to me premature By order of the Chairman the bill was put to trouble ourselves about the question of taxation. Let us satisfy ourselves that the freaty will be a ben- upon its second reading. Hon. J. H. Kamalo moved "That the bill The Chairman put the question, "Shall the Compass its second reading." Carried unanimously.

> Present 35 members, 8 absent. Hon. J. H. Kamalo moved, "That the bill be engrossed and placed upon its third reading tomorrow." Carried.

Hon. J. Kaapa moved that the House ad-Hon. J. K. Kaunamano presented a resolution- journ until to-morrow. Carried.

quantities of material to sell; but if they will drink rollment Committee, reported an Act appropriating and be lazy they will not succeed. If this treaty House met at 10 o'clock, and opened with prayer. passes we shall certainly have steamers to California The President said that punctuality was a virtue, and by them can ship bananas, oranges, mangoes and he hoped to see it practiced by the members. sugar cane and other fruits that we cannot send by sailing vessels. The cultivation of sugar cane, of His Majesty. Yesterday, we had four Nobles. The Nobles seem to coffee, oranges and other articles will benefit all be the most tardy, and of course the Representatives classes. It is not surprising that there should followed their lead. The members had better start a some opposition to this bill at first as you few minutes earlier, if necessary. If they would in- did not understand it; but now that the benefits are understood, I should be surprised to see oppo-sition. If the people are better clothed, and have sist upon being tardy they had better stay away. more comforts in their houses than before, it is be-His Highness Prince Wm. C. Lunalilo, as chairman cause they are nearer to us in California, and the of Select Committee, to wait upon His Majesty with money is in the country, and natives have their share of it. I do not fear any trouble with other countries it has not as yet pleased His M. jesty to fill the vacan-about a treaty of this sort. When other countries cy, and great difficulty and suffering, on account of the reply of the House in answer to his speech, reabout a treaty of this sort. When other countries ported that His Majesty was pleased to accept of it, are ready, we shall be happy to make one with them, and it will benefit us. The people of those countries will be pleased to see as prosper. Their Representa-MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY :- The Nobles and

Representatives of your people, convened in Extra-ordinary Session, have heard with profound attention "tives are glad to see us prosper. His Ex. C. de Varigny-I have but little to say after the remarks of the Hon. C. R. Bishop. It is our privilege to close the debate, but we waive it and hope that the members are ready to proceed.

Hon. D. Kalakaua supported the views of the Hon L. Aholo; but would like to see the tax bill first. The deficit is supposed to be \$67,000. I think it will be larger. German merchants will go to the United States, and buy goods and thus get them in duty free. I think the Hon. C. R. Bishop should be satisfied that the House deferred to his amendment to the resolution of the Hon. L. Aholo. The Revenue Bill should first come before this House. I would like to ask the Ministers if they do not think the deficit will not be larger than they have said.

His Ex. S. H. Phillips replied-that the estimate arrived at was as correct as hu man skill could make it. Hon. G. B. Ukeke-I had hoped that the discussion on this bill was ended, but I see that some are reading. inclined to upset our work of yesterday. I hear some of the members opposing this bill. They said yes to the bill yesterday, and to-day they are raising all sorts of objections. I had thought my brother members were deeper than they are proving themselves now. This treaty is no new thing. In old times, to prove friendship, we used to give away our daughters and wives, and even ourselves. We have not had to give away daughters, wives or ourselves for this treaty. It is a gift to us from the United States. We made a treaty formerly with the United States, and have seen the good of it. If we pass this placed before a Committee of the Whole immediately. reciprocity treaty we shall also reap the fruits of it. this bill. The heavy tax which some frighten you with, you need not be afraid of. I tell you so; although some behind my back say you will. I shall have something to say about the taxes to be levied. I hope the vote will be taken as soon as I take my

in case the bill passed, to present a bill appropriating Hon. J. Kupau moved the previous question. certain moneys to defray expenses of His Majesty's The question to pass "The Bill to carry into effect His Ex. C. de Varigny moved the order of the day.

seat. We will consider the tax bill in 1868.

the Reciprocity Treaty " was then put. The ayes and navs were called for, and on a motion

His Ex. C. de Varigny moved that the bill be read being put to that effect it was carried-33 aves, 4 His Ex. C. de Varigny moved its passage on the Nays-John II, J.W. Keawehunahala, S. W. Ma-helona, J. H. Heleluhi.

Hon, J. W. Keawehunahala said that this was a Doubtful and declined to vote-J. K. Kaunamano, very important bill, and should claim their serious attention. He regretted that he had been so hasty J. H. Kamalo. The Chairman ruled that by rule 41 all must vote ment of expense incurred. It is impossible for us

bill seems to be very popular in this House and in this community. I do not feel, however, that I am or be excused. His Ex. C. de Varigny moved that the members barred from further argument. I have heard that who had not voted be excused. Carried.

Commercial Reciprocity with the United States of America," by this Assembly is an order on us to do the passage of the bill will not jeopardize our who had not voted be excused. Carried. relations with other countries. If this treaty passes,

our utmost to secure the passage of the treaty. We will account to the next Legislature for every dollar spent. Hon: C. G. Hopkins said if there was power in the Hon. J. W. Keawehunahala—My objection to this sum is that it is in one lump. I would like to see House to stop the publication of the proceedings of the Assembly, he could wish this day's proceedings the various representatives and the amounts given should not be given to the public. Such stultifica-tion and arguments as be heard and witnessed to-day

had made him ashamed to belong to the House. A motion to adjourn was lost. His Ex. S. H. Phillips asked the Chairman if the final vote on the bill was taken. The Chair stated Washington, or is he in San Francisco; and if in that the bill had passed on its third reading. His Washington what telegraph expense has he? Excellency then requested to lay before the House His Ex. C. de Varigny—I received a telegram from the proposed plan to increase the revenue, with achim by last mail, and by this mail I have a telegram companying bill. The plan was then laid before the to send him. House and read. The following is an abstract of its

our revenue from duties was \$308,000-nearly half of our entire revenue. Can we afford to lose this amount? The expense of carrying on this Gov-Property to be taxed 3 of one per cent. ernment for the current two years is over Opium, 100 per cent. ad valorem. \$853,000, as I see by the appropriation bill Tobacco, 50 per cent. ad valorem. passed at the last Legislature sesson. Our ex-

Gold and silver plate and jewelry, 50 per cent. ad Property of the value of 100 dollars or under to

are going to grant reciprocity treaties where shall we find money to pay our bills? When we increase the taxes, will not the merchants stop importations? be exempt from taxation. We are told our clothes and other articles will be His Ex. S. H. Phillips-I wish to say a few words much cheaper; but to meet taxes kvied will mer-chants not increase the prices of all goods? If we on this measure. It will be remembered that His Majesty's speech contained the wish that the tax increase taxes we may raise the ire of some individushould fall equally on all classes. In framing this bill we have endeavored to keep this in mind. The we might, as we did once before, see warships here property is taxed whenever found; the man with the and find ourselves in trouble. If we should refuse most property is most taxed. It would seem just could they not justly complain? Ve are told by that the poorer classes should be exempt from taxes. His Majesty's speech that our systen of taxation The man who, by hard work, secures a kuleana worth only \$100, heis exempted. If he had only \$100 should bear equally on all classes. As we cannot worth of personal property, it is exempt. The Hon. G. B. Ukeke was right in saying the government would not oppress the poor. We have stepped outtoo heavily we shall have a revoluion, and then side the plan of having no direct tax in a few inhave to call on some foreign power to help us out of stances. We tax opium, gold, silver plate and to-bacco. No one will object to this I think. Tobacco is raised here, and is taxed but 15 per cent.; now

Reciprocity, already concluded by the Plenipoten-tiary of His Majesty with the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America; and Whereas, in the event difficulty. We might have to declare ourselves under martial law, and might kill an Englishman or an American, and then we should be in trouble. we raise it to 50 per cent. This will protect the of such ratification, it will be necessary to provide I will not move the indefinite postpenement of the bill; but would like to have some other member grower. Tobacco is heavily taxed everywhere, it is new sources of revenue, therefore a luxury, and those who use it should pay the tax. BE IT ENACTED by the King and the Legislative Gold and silver plate is a luxury, and those who use it will pay the tax. Although this matter has given of the Kingdom assembled: blocked our action. We shall set the proposed us some trouble still we think our plan is just and plan of the Ministers, when this bill passes and not fair. If the treaty goes into full effect, common before. If the plan to increase the resenue does not suit us; if it should bear too heavily or the poor, we goods will be cheaper. Poor people will escape taxation, as it were, and will be protected. Artiwill push it over board. We may imigine all sorts cles of mere luxury, if used, will be a little of difficulties, but I think the government have lookheavier taxed. The only question of importance ed into the matter thoroughly, and I would like to the tax of three-quarters of one per cent. see it pass. If the duties are remited, of course, This, however, is very light taxation. This people have no idea of the lightness of their taxation. I goods will come in freely, and we can tax them as property. As to giving such a treaty o other counhave heard that in the United States a person has to taxation, and the excess only shall be taxable tries, we need not do it unless we find hat it will be pay about one-third of his income, and so it is in some other countries. We do not make any increase ratify this treaty, and if they do we can wait to see the difficulty-" Sufficient for the day is the evil

of expense for assessments or collection of taxes. Hon, L. Aholo moved "that the plan and bill be referred to the Committee on Printing, and that they have it printed for the House,"

f about this tenor: We had better renain poor, for His Ex. C. de Varigny-I fully agree in the plan then we shall have small taxes to pay, but if we are proposed by the Minister of Finance. If the House be made known by Royal Proclamation that the Con- writers, representing rich, we shall have heavier taxes to say. I think, does not wish to consider it, let it be printed in the vention of Reciprocity, concluded by the Plenipoten- The California Insurance Company. however, he would be willing to pay tixes if he was worth more money. The taxes mustbe imposed by newspapers and people can discuss it as much as the please before the next Legislature. the Legislature of the country, and I think we can Hon. J. W. Keawehunahala-It is not certain that

to pay increased taxes on increased valuation? We fore had it not better lay over for the next Legisla-The motion of the Hon. L. Aholo was then put and

the United States will ratify this treaty, and there-

On motion the House adjourned until to-morrow

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th. House met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, and opened with prayer. The President was pained to see that some of the

aged us to a great extent. In yars past our population has greatly decreased, butour importa-Nobles as well as Representatives were not in their ions increase; our exports of surar and rice places. I suppose that they will come in after a have steadily increased. It is becaue the people while and raise some frivolous objections to the prohave turned their attention to the soil, our true ceedings, and thus prolong the session. I am under source of wealth. In 1856 we shippd away a half million pounds of sugar, in 1866 we ent away sev- the necessity of instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to enteen million pounds. In 1856 we aised no rice, bring in the tardy members. in 1866 we shipped 850,000 pounds. Ve consume a Minutes read. great deal too. One gentleman thins the United

Hon, J. H. Kamalo-Before the minutes are ap-States will ship rice here. We are sending them proved I would ask that my vote on the bill " to carrice and paying a heavy duty. We sall raise three ry into effect a Convention for Commercial Reciprohundred tons this year or even mor perhaps. In ity with the United States of America" be placed 1856 the value of domestic exports tas \$466,000, with the ayes. My vote was in the negative on acand in 1866 it was \$1,300,000. Tis money has count of doubts which I had, which were dispelled helped us; we have had it here and spent it. The after hearing the arguments and bill, which was kuleanas of natives are the best of lands. When read, after my vote was taken. they took their kuleanas they took thebest; in fact,

. The minutes were approved as amended. His Ex. John O. Dominis, as Chairman of the En- the wish of the gentleman who presented it, and THE PACIFIC

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it be tabled. It is evident that, as the members knew nothing of the bill before coming here, they cannot have received any instruction from their constituents. I think it had better be allowed to go before the country.

Hon. D. Kalakaua supported the idea suggested to postpone the discussion of the bill.

His Ex. S. H. Phillips-This bill did not strictly originate with the government. The assembly wanted to get at our idea on the subject of taxation and asked of the Ministers to present their plan when the bill providing for the treaty, should have passed. In answer to their wish we presented this bill. It is true that if the United States Government do not ratify the treaty, there will be no deficiency. There are some reasons why the question should be settled now. The community may be much excited on this question of taxation during the next six months, and each one will try to shift the burden of the taxes from his own shoulder to that of his neighbor. All sorts of supposed difficulties will be raised against its passage. The whole question of taxation rests with the Legislature, and they should do as they think best. If this Legislature postpone this bill, any one opposed to it can say at the next session, that it has been proposed and objected to, and thus make a

handle of it against the bill. I am afraid that the

action of this House may be misunderstood in time

the matter as speedily as possible. The motion was to come. I should be very unwilling to press the action may be misunderstood. Hon. C. G. Hopkins-It is very difficult to defend my motion. One member of the government give out that the House may do as they please with the bill, while another argues in support of the plan to take the bill into consideration. I think that the Ministry misunderstood the idea of the House in calling for the bill. I think this bill was asked for that members might vote intelligently on the bill to provide for the treaty. I do not think the House intended to pass a revenue bill this session, nor I do think the bill is of that complicated nature that the minds of the community will become bewildered in taking it into consideration, nor that the action of this House in postponing it will be misunderstood. I am sorry to find that I do not agree with the

Ministers. I thought I was sailing down the river with them.

Hon. L. Aholo thought the bill should be considered. If we do not pass it now, I fear it will never pass. There can be no harm in our passing it, even

if the United States do not ratify the treaty.

His Ex. C. de Varigny—The Ministers have given reasons why the bill should not be discussed now. It rests with the House to do as they please, is no disagreement between the Ministers.

Hon. J. H. Kamalo—I support the views of the Hon. C. G. Hopkins. If the bill is placed on the table, it will be ready for the next Legislature to raise it. After we hear that the Senate of the United For additional expense of foreign representatives, States ratify the treaty, we shall have plenty of time to consider this question. I do not fear with some that any one will endeavor to shirk the responsibility of taxation. One gentleman says what harm is done if we pass the bill, and the treaty is not ratified in the United States? I say we are wasting valua-

His Ex. E. H. Allen had applied for a leave of His Ex. P. Kanoa—Some members thought that the people were to be burdened with taxes, and so they called upon the Ministers for their proposed plan of taxation. After seeing the plan they were satisfied. The members in asking for the plan were protecting their constituents from some imagined wrong. I support the view of the Hon. G. B. Ukeke, and think that we should pass this bill now. I agree with the Minister of Finance that if we refuse to not upon it, the next Legislature will be warranted in of the bill "to carry into effect a Convention for

passing it by.
Hon. C. R. Bishop—There have been no objections made to the bill. I certainly entertain none. The members ail know that I have objected to acting upon this bill at the present time. In favoring the laying of this bill on the table I do not wish it understood that I am against the bill. If the next Legislate were not to meet so seon, I should favor some actio in the bill new. It is urged we had better pass it now, as the minds of some may change regarding the bill. I think this is a good reason why it should lay over, that all may fully understand it. Some have an idea that we are leaving unfinished work for the next Legislature. It is not so. It will be taken hold hold of as new work.

His Ex. C. de Varigny wished to call the attention of the Assembly to Article 4 of the treaty, viz:

ARTICLE IV. The present Convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, in Council, and ratified by the Government of the United States, and the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Con-gress of the United States of America, and the Legislative assembly of the Hawaiian Islands. The Convention shall remain in force seven years from the date at which it may go into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months, after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same ; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other, at the en of the said term of seven years, or at any time

The next steamer that leaves Honolulu will bear hence a copy of the treaty ratified by this Government. It is possible that the treaty may be ratified by the United States by the last of December. I am only speculating on this matter. In this case the Convention will be in force immediately. We may be called upon to admit goods duty free from the United States on the first of January. In this case we shall lose a portion of our revenue. I put the

matter before you as barely possible.

Hon. C. R. Bishop—Even if the bill is passed now,
the taxes to be collected will only be taken in December, 1868, or early in 1869, except the duties on opium, tobacco, &c.

His Ex C. de Varigny—This may be the case. But is it not possible that the very articles upon which an extra duty is laid may be imported in large quantities to avoid the duties imposed?

upon all real and personal property in this kingdom, Without reaching any decision, the House adjournnot subject to specific taxes, and not specially exempted from taxation, an annual tax of three-quar- ed, by a vote of 18 to 12, untill to-morrow at 10 ters of one per cent. upon the assessed value of the same, Provided, that the real estate of every subject

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shown this morning a desire to put things through at a rushing pace. The honorable gentleman seems to want to rush this through. I can see no urgent Losses promptly adjusted and paid in U. S Gold Coin, necessity for the passage of this bill. The treaty may not be ratified in Washington. The Ministers

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BISHOP & Co., Agents. say the bill was hurriedly drawn. I think I express